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DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE • WASHINGTON, D.C.

Vol. 4, No. 34 May 25, 1968

SWEARING IN—Secretary of Defense Clark M. Clifford looks on as Mr. George McKee Elsey is sworn in as Special Assistant to the Secretary of Defense and Deputy Secretary of Defense by Deputy Secretary Paul H. Nitze. Mr. Elsey succeeds John M. Steadman, who has become Air Force General Counsel. Mr. Elsey previously served with Secretary Clifford from 1945 to 1949, while Mr. Clifford was Naval Aide and subsequently Special Counsel to President Truman.

U.S. Urges European NATO Members To Plan for Increased Commitment

United States officials have urged European members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization to make plans to assume a larger share of the cost and troop commitments needed for the direct and immediate defense of Europe.

A greater share in the burden of maintaining a strong NATO force is necessary if the U.S. is to substantially reduce its grave balance of payments problems, U.S. officials told European defense ministers during a two-day meeting of NATO representatives in Brussels, Belgium, May 9-10.

U.S. officials said there is no immediate plan to send home the 260,000 U.S. dependents currently living in Europe, but because of the severity of the balance of payments problem, studies are being conducted to determine in what manner some of the pressure created by this problem can be relieved.

U.S. officials pointed out that the U.S. cannot indefinitely maintain its present force level in Europe, and would welcome any effort by its European allies to combine their individual defense efforts and develop future arrangements which would make these defenses as efficient and effective as possible within the considerable resources which could be made available to NATO.

An increased British commitment to NATO, announced during the conference by British Defense Minister Denis Healey, was described by U.S. officials as the type of move necessary to assist the U.S. in its balance of payments problem while maintaining

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LBJ Asks Congress For Supplemental Funds for SE Asia

President Johnson has requested that Congress approve a $3.9 billion supplemental appropriation for fiscal year 1968 to support U.S. military operations in Southeast Asia.

In a letter to the Speaker of the House, the President urged Congress to give the request prompt and favorable consideration "so that we can meet our present military commitments effectively and without delay."

"Our hope is—and all our energies are directed toward—achieving a just peace as quickly as possible. However, until peace comes, we must provide our fighting men with all the support that they need to carry out their missions and to protect their lives," the President said.

Deputy Secretary of Defense Paul H. Nitze said the new supplemental appropriation replaces the $1.7 billion request made of Congress in mid-February, and raises the total Defense Department appropriation for fiscal 1968 to $76.8 billion.

The additional money, Mr. Nitze said, is necessary to cover the increased costs brought about by the seizure of the USS Pueblo by North Korea in late January, increased provocations against South Korea, and the Communists' Tet offensive in South Vietnam.

A majority of the requested supplemental appropriation is needed to "strengthen our own and allied forces in South Vietnam, including very substantial amounts for the procurement of helicopters, ground forces equipment, munitions and other combat consumables," Mr. Nitze said.

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DOD Clarifies Position On Flying State Flags By Military Members

Department of Defense has assured state officials that "flags of our states" may be flown by members of the Armed Forces.

There are no DOD or military department regulations, directives or guidance concerning the display of confederate or state flags by themselves.

State officials concerned about display of certain state flags being flown in Vietnam have been notified of the clarification.

DOD said, "The state officials are assured that the Department of Defense fully recognizes the importance of and respect due to the flags of our states."

U.S., Korean Defense Chiefs Meet May 27 in Washington

The first of an intended series of annual meetings between the Minister of National Defense of Korea and U.S. Secretary of Defense is scheduled to begin May 27.

Minister Choi Young-hi is visiting the U.S. at the invitation of Secretary of Defense Clark M. Clifford.

He will meet with Secretary Clifford and other senior members of the Department of Defense to discuss matters of mutual concern.

Following his visit to Washington, Minister Choi is scheduled to tour selected defense installations in the United States.

COMMANDERS DIGEST

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Services Begin Programs to Give Reserves Civil Disturbance Training

The Army and Marine Corps have instituted a program of civil disturbance training for some reservists and the possibility of training Navy Reservists for such duty is under study.

Air Force Reserve Security Police personnel receive the same riot control training as that given to active duty security police. Role of the bulk of Air Force Reserve forces will be in the support functions to handle military airlift requirements in civil disturbance situations.

Approximately 11,000 Marine Reservists will receive the civil disturbance training which is similar to that of the Army. Completion date for the Marine Corps program is July 1.

More than 200,000 reservists from selected U.S. Army Reserve units will receive instruction on civil disturbances, riot control formations, and riot control agents and munitions.

The 33-hour training program, parallel to that already given more than 400,000 members of the National Guard, is expected to be completed by the Army June 17.

Concurrently, a special 18-hour course will be given for commanders and staffs of battalion and larger size units.

The Defense Department said, "This specialized training will permit the Army to make use of Reserve units in civil disturbance situations, if required. When so used these units would be on active duty under Federal control."

All Reserve units including those not selected for the special training will receive a one-hour orientation on the legal status of members of the U.S. Army Reserve in a civil disturbance situation.

Reserve units which will not receive the 33-hour or 18-hour training are hospital and medical units, Judge Advocate General units, Selective Service Detachments, U.S. Army Reserve Schools, the National Postal and Travel Censorship Organization, Military Intelligence Detachments (Strategic), U.S. Army Reserve Commands and Army Reserve units currently alerted for mobilization.

U.S.-CANADIAN AGREEMENT—Lt. Gen. Richard P. Klocko, USAF, Director Defense Communications Agency, signs an agreement for procedures for management of the Joint Military Switched Network, a military telephone system that supports the defense of North America. Capt. N. W. Van Loan (left) and Maj. E. G. Riley, both of Canadian Forces Hq., witness the signing. The new network will give the armed forces of both nations one of the most versatile and advanced communications systems in the world. It is expected to be completed in 1970.

Panel Studies Placement Of College Graduates Inducted during FY69

A Department of Defense panel is looking into methods to ensure the best placement for the estimated 140,000 to 180,000 college graduates who may be inducted into the armed services during fiscal year 1969.

Formation of the special interservice study group was ordered by Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs Alfred B. Fitt when questions began to arise on how maximum benefit can be obtained from this projected abundance of professional and technical talent.

Currently, the services are examining their utilization policies for college graduates. The results will be transmitted to the service secretaries for approval and then analyzed by the interservice study group. The final report on the project is due next month.

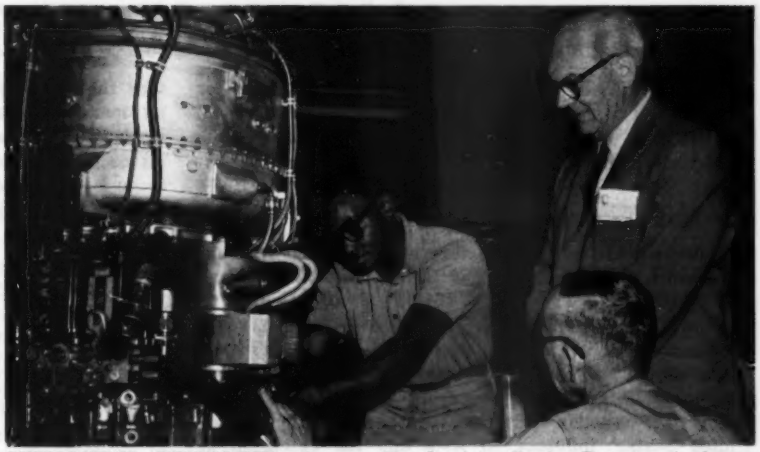
One long-range objective of the study is to place as many graduates as possible in assignments closely related to their professional background. Such an arrangement, DOD officials believe, would provide for possible military career opportunity benefits for both the inductee and the services. Defense officials pointed out, however, that frequently it will be necessary to use the graduates' potential in special training projects to meet current military requirements.

Supplemental Request

(Continued from Page 1)

An estimated $230 million from the request is necessary to meet the cost of beefing up air and naval forces in Korea following the capture of the Pueblo, while another $400 million is required to finance the additional deployments to Southeast Asia and the related reserve call-up, Mr. Nitze said.

The President has also sent to Congress a proposed $791.6 million supplemental appropriation to help cover civilian and military pay increases approved by the Congress in December.



SYMPOSIUM KEYNOTER—George Fouch (standing), Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense (I & L) for equipment maintenance and readiness, watches David E. Williams (left), an aircraft jet engine tester, and Alvis Williams, a work leader in the engine test section, as they make final adjustments on a turbine engine prior to a test cell run-up. Mr. Fouch visited the U.S. Army Aeronautical Depot Maintenance Center at Corpus Christi, Texas, after delivering the keynote address at Army Materiel Command's Zero Defects and Cost Reduction Symposium in Corpus Christi.

Clifford Memo Asks Service Secretaries To Continue Priority on Cost Reduction

Secretary of Defense Clark M. Clifford has sent a memorandum to Secretaries of the Military Departments asking that cost reduction receive the same high priority it has had in the past.

"The Department of Defense has achieved a remarkable and enviable record for efficient management," the secretary said.

He noted President Johnson's statement at the DOD Cost Reduction ceremony last July, ". . . this Department has proved my conviction that we can have combat readiness, good business management, and economy in our defense."

Secretary Clifford added, "I expect that record to be maintained—and enhanced—in the months and years ahead."

The secretary listed areas of high priority and requested the same emphasis:

- Buying only what we need.
- Buying at the lowest sound price.
- Reducing our operating costs.

Secretary Clifford continued, "I desire especially that there be no relaxation in your efforts to employ competition in the award of Defense contracts."

In his July statement President Johnson noted, "The Defense Department's mission is not to save money. Its mission is peace. Its mission is to safeguard our security. Its mission is to protect our freedoms. We can't put a price tag on that.

"And let no one mistake this Nation's solemn pledge that we have made to our fighting men. They will have every dollar they need to carry out their mission in the defense of our freedom."

The Department of Defense Cost Reduction Program savings during Fiscal Year 1967 was $914 million.

Secretary Clifford's memo on continued cost reduction support was also sent to Chairman of the JCS; Director of Defense Research & Engineering; Assistant Secretaries of Defense; Assistants to the Secretary of Defense and Directors of the Defense Agencies.

MILITARY ASSISTANCE IN THE PACIFIC*

The Fiscal Year 1969 Military Assistance Program for the Pacific Command is an integral part of our national effort to meet world Communist challenge. There are three main factors that influence the development of that program:

- First, the Communist threat.
- Second, the military posture of those friendly countries which are assisted by the United States in meeting this threat.
- Third, the war in Southeast Asia.

During the past year, there has been no indication that Communist China has deviated from a military, aggressive policy . . . a policy dedicated to the elimination of the United States' influence in Asia and the extension of Chinese Communist domination.

China has continued to modernize its armed forces and to expand the logistic base to support those forces. At the same time, it has allocated a substantial portion of its limited resources to the further development of nuclear weapons and ballistic missiles for their delivery. These developments indicate that our defenses and those of our allies in the Pacific area must be maintained in a high stage of readiness for the foreseeable future.

On China's northern flank, we have an increasingly belligerent Communist regime in North Korea. On the southern flank we have North Vietnam agressively testing the feasibility of so-called "Wars of National Liberation." We must meet this challenge successfully to convince the Communists of its ultimate futility.

Clearly, the United States cannot and should not attempt to meet and contain these multiple threats solely with its own resources. We can provide the major air and naval forces that comprise an adequate deterrent, but the manpower and resources that our allies can make available are at least equally important.

Threat Against South Korea

The North Korean and Chinese Communists threat against South Korea . . . includes the ability to launch a conventional attack as well as the ability to harass and disrupt the South Korean Government through subversive activities. Additionally, the Chinese Communists could reinforce rapidly the North Koreans with substantial ground and air support.

While the conventional threat is substantial, probably the most immediate threat to South Korea's security is North Korea's campaign of terrorism, infiltration, and raids across the demilitarized zone.

The major problem facing the South Korean Armed Forces is the replacement of worn-out or obsolescent equipment. While the sums allocated to Korean military assistance may appear large, it should be remembered that the majority of South Korea's Armed Forces are in an operational status. Therefore, a large portion of the funds requested will be consumed in operating costs. The FY-69 program is designed to make a modest contribution toward force modernization. The military hardware and training provided will enable the Republic of Korea to maintain its own deterrent . . . with a minimum of U.S. forces in-country.

The Republic of China, whose armed forces approximate 600,000 men, contributes to a balance of power, favorable to the United States, in Asia. The existence of Free China's Armed Forces has a deterrent effect on the Chinese Communists and has caused them to concentrate across the straits a considerable number of troops which might otherwise be employed in aggressive moves in Asia. Since 1950, through the Military Assistance Program, we have provided the Republic of China substantial material and training assistance. In recent years, our aid has been principally concerned with modernizing . . . equipment to offset the increasing capabilities of Red China.

In attempting to compensate for the large reduction in FY-68, the [Republic of China] has increased its already large defense budget to accommodate an expanded military sales program. Hopefully, the FY-69 program, in conjunction with a credit sales program, will enable the [Republic of China] to maintain a credible deterrent posture without adversely affecting the economic viability of the government.

Philippines' Security

Turning to the Philippines, the continued unrestricted use of our bases there is important to our efforts in South Vietnam and to our strategic position throughout the area. With U.S. forces providing the forward line of defense, the Philippine Government is free to concentrate on internal problems, such as law and order, smuggling, poverty, illiteracy, food production, transportation, and suppression of the Huks. President Marcos has assigned his armed forces major roles in seeking solutions to these problems.

Major areas of emphasis in the FY-69 Military Assistance Program for the Philippines are improvement of the maintenance and supply systems for existing forces and equipment; improved communications and transportation; and increased tactical mobility.

In Indonesia, General Suharto is seeking to lead his nation toward the goals of national stability and progress. To increase the Government's ability to succeed, U.S. assistance . . . is being channeled through MAP to support a modest military civic action program. The FY-69

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* *Excerpts from a statement by Admiral U. S. G. Sharp, Commander in Chief, Pacific, before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, House of Representatives, April 9, 1968.*

program will continue to emphasize training, spare parts and equipment, including heavy construction and transportation items, to support civic action and rehabilitation efforts of the Indonesian Armed Forces.

Before continuing with other nations in Southeast Asia which receive military assistance, a few thoughts on the value of SEATO to United States interests and objectives in the area are appropriate. During the past year, the value of the SEATO framework has been dramatically underscored. It has provided the indispensable constitutional base on which all five of the Pacific members of the Alliance have furnished forces to assist South Vietnam. Looking beyond Vietnam, it is clear that South Asian regional cooperation requires a reasonably secure environment. Accordingly, SEATO . . . will continue to play an important part in providing Southeast Asia with the essential framework for security and progress.

In addition to those Asian countries receiving military assistance through the Foreign Assistance Act, there are three countries receiving military assistance through the Department of Defense budget: Vietnam, Laos, and Thailand.

Thailand and Laos

Thailand is of key importance in our Southeast Asian strategy. Air operations in Southeast Asia are, to a large extent, dependent upon our bases and facilities in that country. The security of Thailand is important to U.S. objectives in Southeast Asia. This security is increasingly threatened by a major Communist effort in the north and northeast area. Through military assistance, we are aiding the Royal Thai Government to counter this externally supported and directed subversion. The priority of U.S. military assistance effort in Thailand is directed toward improving the operational readiness of the Thai Armed Forces through expanded and accelerated programs of training, equipment modernization, and facilities improvements.

Military assistance for Thailand in FY-69 will continue to enhance the capabilities of Thai forces to deter overt Communist aggression and will assist these forces in their efforts to promote internal security.

Laos continues to be a critical area in Southeast Asia. The North Vietnamese continue to use the Laotian corridor as the main route to infiltrate men and supplies into South Vietnam. U.S. assistance to Laos is provided within the political restrictions of the Geneva agreements and with the objective of maintaining a neutral buffer between North Vietnam and Thailand.

The War in Vietnam

Finally, regarding South Vietnam, there is no need for me to tell you that we are engaged in a difficult and frustrating conflict. The aggressor regime in Hanoi, driven by an ambition of 25 years to dominate a unified, Communist Vietnam, is prepared to use any means to achieve its purpose. On the other hand, we have chosen to use restraint in our attacks on the base of aggression in North Vietnam. We respect the international boundaries of Laos and Cambodia, and therefore are unable to prevent the enemy's use of vitally important transit, storage and recuperation sanctuaries in those countries.

Notwithstanding these factors, the situation as of late summer had moved steadily in our favor. The Communist military position over most of South Vietnam was being gradually eroded. The South Vietnamese people were in the final stages of electing a representative government. Pacification was being approached with new determination and more promising techniques.

Apparently sharing this evaluation, the enemy decided that more aggressive tactics were required. During the fall and early winter, he engaged our forces in the series of sustained assaults at Con Thien, Loc Ninh, Dak To and other points. Two additional North Vietnamese divisions were deployed within and above the DMZ and in Loas to support the attacks and threaten seizure of the two northernmost provinces of South Vietnam.

In late January, in treacherous violation of the TET truce, he lashed out in a major effort to achieve country-wide control if possible, and at the least, to disrupt the machinery of government, shake the people's faith in the Allied Forces' ability to protect them, and stimulate anti-war sentiment in the U.S. and other Allied countries.

The TET assault cost the enemy dearly and failed of its larger purposes. But it also unquestionably was a major setback to our side.

Today, two months later, each side seeks to move ahead toward the achievement of its fundamental objectives.

Vietnam Reforms

On the Allied side, the South Vietnamese Government has initiated reform and mobilization measures which should result in a significant strengthening of South Vietnam's political and military posture. The South Vietnamese Government with Allied support is moving to re-establish and expand its control in the countryside and to advance its pacification program. South Vietnamese and Allied Forces have seized the initiative and are on the offensive throughout South Vietnam.

Compared with the tremendous resources we have committed in Vietnam, the proposed Military Assistance Programs for the defense and internal security of other countries in the Pacific area are modest. But these programs are essential to the same goals as our Vietnam objectives —a secure and stable Far East.

SecDef Testifies on MAP Fund Request

Secretary of Defense Clark M. Clifford has urged the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to support funds requested for the FY69 Military Assistance and Foreign Military Sales Programs.

The request is for $420 million in new obligational authority to be used as grant aid under the Military Assistance Program (MAP). This would bring to $500 million the amount in total obligational authority upon which the proposed program is based.

As for a $296 million limitation placed on governmental credit sales during FY69, Secretary Clifford said, "We believe that a program of this modest size will still enable us to continue to shift from grant aid to sales for those countries that are reaching economic self-sufficiency."

In reference to the foreign military sales program, the secretary noted, as in the case of grant aid, "the sales program will be carried out in a fashion completely consistent with our foreign policy objectives and under the direction and control of the Department of State."

The "lion's share" of the FY69 Military Assistance Program — $365 million—will go to Korea, Turkey, Greece, Iran and the Republic of China.

Secretary Clifford noted that the geographical location of these countries places them in a position of exposure to direct threat, and is consistent with the sense of the Congress.

He referred to a new paragraph added last year to the statement of policy at the beginning of Part II of the Foreign Assistance Act. The provision states that, "priority shall be given to the needs of those countries in danger of becoming victims of active Communist or Communist-supported aggression or those countries in which the internal security is threatened by Communist-inspired or Communist-supported internal subversion."

Secretary Clifford explained, "The primary role of military assistance has been—and continues to be—to supply arms, equipment and training to fill the gap between what our allies need for deterrence and initial defense and what their economies can provide."

The secretary said concentration of the United States' military assistance investment in these few countries has produced very substantial dividends:

- It has helped to create and maintain a common defense capability which has been, and remains today, a major factor in deterring aggression and subversion.
- It enables them to maintain a position of strength from which they can effectively resist pressures from their more powerful communist neighbors.
- It brings stability to regions of potential conflict by eliminating the possibility of successful external military adventure.

OLD AND NEW—Cruisers attached to the U.S. Seventh Fleet lie moored together in Subic Bay, Republic of the Philippines. At left is the nuclear-powered guided missile cruiser USS Long Beach. Alongside is the heavy cruiser USS St. Paul, launched in 1944. Together their main batteries consist of one twin Talos missile, two twin Terriers and three turrets of three eight-inch guns.

- Over the years it has given the nations which we have supported the security and confidence to press forward with the development of their economies in peace and safety.

Secretary Clifford continued, "The existence of this substantial military strength in areas of strategic importance and potential vulnerability is an asset of great value to the common defense. The Military Assistance Program is therefore an indispensable link between the self-help efforts of our partners and our own self-interest in ensuring that they have the means increasingly to do their part of the common task.

"So far as military assistance is concerned, indigenous effort has always been a criterion carefully applied to the evaluation of individual country and area capabilities and requirements. The programming of military assistance has not been directed toward doing for a country what that country could do for itself. Instead, it has been designed to stimulate development and use of the country's own resources, to provide equipment and training essential to full realization of the recipient's own potential for self-defense, and to create a climate of confidence and cooperation conducive to the kind of reciprocity that collective security demands."

The secretary pointed out, "Such reciprocity also enables the United States to count on continuing access to necessary overseas installations.

"A major part of military assistance is directed toward strengthening the internal security and self-defense capabilities of developing nations."

Secretary Clifford stated that the specific purpose of such programs is to help equip and train local military forces so that they can play their proper role in maintaining a framework of stability as a precondition to political, economic and social program in the face of externally fostered pressures threatening their societies.

DOD Directive Aims Toward Standardized Promotion for Doctors

The Department of Defense has taken steps to improve and standardize a promotion system for doctors on active duty.

The system outlined in DOD Directive 1320.7, dated May 3, 1968, marks the first time that Army, Navy and Air Force physicians will be considered for promotion under a common system, ensuring equal promotion opportunities for military doctors regardless of service affiliation.

It also marks the first time that grades held by military doctors, including dentists who are otherwise unaffected by the directive, will not count against the overall grade authorizations prescribed by law for military officers generally.

Temporary grades for Medical Corps officers entering active duty will be determined on the basis of years of professional training and experience.

Under the new promotion system, after completion of an internship, a doctor of medicine or osteopathy who enters on active duty as a captain in the Army or Air Force or lieutenant in the Navy would be eligible for promotion to the next higher grade three years later.

After another five years the doctor could be promoted to lieutenant colonel or commander. Seven years later he could be promoted to colonel or Navy captain.

The directive also provides that a small number of military physicians could be promoted to a higher grade one year earlier than their professional contemporaries.

As for Dental Corps officers of the Army, Navy and Air Force, the directive states that temporary grades and promotions "shall be determined under the normal temporary appointment and temporary promotion systems of the Services.

The directive explains that "all fully qualified officers may be selected for promotion," except that the numbers selected may not exceed established percentages.

FAST AND AGILE—An eight-wheel-drive Twister roars across the dunes of Sand Mountain at the Nevada Automotive Test Center. Lockheed Missiles and Space Co. will manufacture four prototypes of this high performance, off-road vehicle for the Army Tank-Automotive Command, Warren, Mich.

European NATO Members

(Continued from Page 1)

NATO forces at the strength necessary to meet the organization's tasks.

Britain earmarked a mobile force of some 20,000 men for NATO command, increasing its commitment to the treaty organization by an estimated 40 percent and raising its NATO force level to more than 75,000 men.

Like the 34,000 U.S. troops being redeployed from West Germany to the U.S., but who will remain committed to NATO, the British force will be based in Britain. The British force represents the whole of the British Army's Third Division, including three infantry brigades, two battalions of paratroops, a special air reserve regiment, an armored reconnaissance squadron and short-range transport aircraft.

Also committed to NATO by the British were increased sea reenforcements, including two commando carriers, and two assault ships and commando troop units. In recognition of increased Soviet activity in the Mediterranean, two frigates and a Canberra reconnaissance squadron, previously scheduled for withdrawal, will remain in that area.

Other than the increased British commitment, U.S. officials said, there were no other specific commitments of additional forces from other NATO countries.

However, a major point during the meeting was an agreement to plan for a five-year projection of force goals which U.S. officials said could result in a longer range type of planning and a better balanced, better organized, and better ready force for the protection of the NATO countries.

In welcoming the fact that NATO is now studying possible balanced force reductions, the NATO ministers endorsed the proposition that the overall military capability should not be reduced except as part of a pattern of mutual force reductions balanced in scope and timing.

U.S. officials also suggested that a number of actions by individual NATO nations, aside from the troop issue, could be of assistance to the U.S. in helping to solve its balance of payments problem. This suggestion, they added, represents a broader formula than the one presented by former Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara during the annual NATO meetings last December. Mr. McNamara's proposal was pointed specifically at the problem of neutralizing the balance of payments effect of U.S. military payments on behalf of NATO.

A broad range of areas in which other NATO member nations could assist the U.S. in its balance of payments problem include economic, fiscal, and monetary measures, U.S. officials said.

NORAD Modernization To Begin This Summer

The North American Air Defense Command (NORAD) begins a phased modernization of the air defense system this summer that will involve closure of some command units and relocation of others. These actions are scheduled for completion by July 1969.

These actions will result in elimination of 4,719 military and 1,219 civilian positions.

The modernization results from a Department of Defense decision reported early this year in the "Posture Statement."

Some of the present warning and control system facilities are obsolete and will be replaced by smaller, more effective and less costly systems.

Air Force said a new system, which will have a greatly increased effectiveness, particularly against low-flying aircraft, will combine an airborne warning and control system, over-the-horizon radar and a modern high-performance fire control and missile system incorporated in F-106 interceptors.

As part of the overall realignment, 20 Air Defense Command (ADC) radar squadrons will be closed by Sept. 1. The Federal Aviation Agency will assume 14 of the sites.

In addition, three ADC fighter-interceptor squadrons equipped with F-106s will move to new stations. Three squadrons assigned F-101 aircraft will be disbanded, as previously announced. Because of the moves, Air Force facilities at Paine Field, Washington, and Grand Island, Nebr., will be closed.

Other realignment actions involve NORAD activities at Gunter AFB, Ala.; Stewart AFB, N.Y.; Richards-Gebaur AFB, Mo.; and Sioux City Municipal Airport, Iowa.

NORAD headquarters is at Colorado Springs, Colo.

Civilian employees whose jobs will be eliminated by actions involving NORAD activities will be offered job opportunities and may involve movement to other locations.

Military personnel will be transferred to other assignments.

NEW SUPERINTENDENT — RAdm. James F. Calvert, USN, has been selected as the 45th superintendent of the U.S. Naval Academy, and, at age 47, will be the youngest flag-rank officer ever named to the post. He replaces RAdm. Draper L. Kauffman, for whom a future assignment has not yet been announced.

AF Has 26 Vacancies In Defense Attache Posts

The Air Force is seeking qualified colonels to fill vacancies in the Defense Attache system.

Air Force officials said 26 colonels will be required to enter training for either Defense or Air Attache posts from November 1968 through January 1970.

Air Attaches will be needed in Brazil, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Greece, Laos, Mexico, Morocco, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Spain and Uruguay. In the following countries, Air Attaches will also serve as the Defense Attache: Argentina, Bolivia, Czechoslovakia, Ethiopia, Finland, Guatemala, Iran, Pakistan, Portugal, Turkey, Venezuela and Yugoslavia.

Most positions require retainability through July 1973, and, in a few cases, senior lieutenant colonels will be eligible, Air Force officials said.

Officers interested in these positions should contact the office of the ACS/Intelligence, Rm. 1C-359, the Pentagon, Washington, D. C., or submit application as specified in Chapter 25, AFM 36-11.

DOD Seeks 15,000 Inductees in July; Cuts June Reques

The Defense Department has issued a call for 15,000 inductees for July and requested the June draft call be reduced from 29,500 to 20,000.

The June draft call is the lowest since April 1967 when 11,400 men were requested by DOD.

Defense officials said the lower draft call for both June and July will support currently approved force levels, "and will assure a timely flow of replacements for men completing their terms of service."

A major factor in the June reduction, DOD officials said, is a reduction in the Army's estimates of separations during the current period. "An earlier estimate of net losses of personnel for the period January-June 1968 was 250,800. The most recent Army estimate for the same period, based on the latest strength reports, is 236,500," the officials said.

Officials said the projection of monthly losses from the Army is normally subject to some margin of error because it is influenced by the precise timing of return flows of personnel from overseas theaters, policies providing for early discharge of personnel returning from overseas with limited periods of service outstanding, reenlistment experience and other factors.

"The relatively low call placed in July as compared to recent months primarily results from the Army's replacement cycle for draftees," DOD officials added. They explained that the average training time for a draftee is approximately five months, and in order to maintain its training strength at a stable level, the Army must procure new personnel about six months prior to anticipated losses of trained personnel.

"We are now entering a period when anticipated losses of draftees six months later will be substantially less than in the current period. As a result, a lower level of draft calls can be expected for the first half of the coming fiscal year, DOD officials said.

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